

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۵۰ تشریحی: ۰

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۸۰ تشریحی: ۰

سری سوال: یک ۱

عنوان درس: سیری در تاریخ ادبیات انگلیسی ۱

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی / زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۱۲۵

Direction: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by four suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then completely fill in the corresponding circle on the answer sheet.

1- Among Chaucer's earliest works was a translation of, a 13th century French poem in the form of allegory which tells, in the form of dream, the progress of a youthful love affair.

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|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. <i>The Book of the Duchess</i> | 2. <i>Roman de la Rose</i> |
| 3. <i>Troilus and Criseide</i> | 4. <i>Canterbury Tales</i> |

2- More than other poets, Chaucer was influenced by

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|----------|-------------|--------------|----------|
| 1. Dante | 2. Petrarch | 3. Boccaccio | 4. Homer |
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3- Chaucer's Prioress in is an example of the basic human paradox which places what people are in opposition to what they think they are or pretend to be.

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| 1. <i>The legend of Good Women</i> | 2. <i>The Parliament of Fowls</i> |
| 3. <i>The Roman de la Rose</i> | 4. <i>The Canterbury Tales</i> |

4- In *The Canterbury Tales* begins the debate on marriage by putting forth her highly unorthodox opinion that the woman should have sovereignty in marriage, exacting obedience from her husband.

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| 1. <i>The Wife of Bath</i> | 2. <i>The Orthodox Clerk</i> |
| 3. <i>The Merchant</i> | 4. <i>The Franklin</i> |

5- The plays (such as *Everyman*) use allegory to dramatize the moral struggle that Christianity envisions as present in everyman; the actors are everyman and the qualities within him, good or bad, and the plot consists of his various reactions to these qualities.

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| 1. mystical | 2. religious | 3. morality | 4. chronicle |
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6- are anonymous narrative songs that have been preserved by oral transmission.

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|------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| 1. Sonnets | 2. Lyrics | 3. Couplets | 4. Ballads |
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7- was the first English writer to make prose as sensitive an instrument of narrative as English poetry had always been. His book is attractive not only because it is the best and most complete treatment of the story of Arthur and his knights, but also because it is one of the greatest pieces of prose in English.

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| 1. Geoffrey Chaucer | 2. Sir Thomas Malory |
| 3. William Shakespeare | 4. William Caxton |

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8- The increasing of literacy, manufacturing, trading, modern business and the breakdown of old Feudal structures were the characteristics of

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|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Sixteenth century | 2. Medieval age |
| 3. Old English Period | 4. Restoration Period |

9- In theview, education was based upon the classics and the Bible, was to be liberal in the modern sense, yet extremely practical.

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|-----------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. modern | 2. classical | 3. romantics' | 4. humanists' |
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10- The Latin tragedies ofwere constructed in five acts and had violent and bloody plots, resounding rhetorical speeches and ghosts among the cast of characters.

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|-----------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. Seneca | 2. Boccaccio | 3. Petrarch | 4. Chaucer |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|------------|

11- The first regular English tragedy written in blank verse is called The plot of this play is similar to Shakespeare's King Lear because like Lear, its hero divides his kingdom among his children and suffers from the disastrous results.

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| 1. <i>Falls of Illustrious Men</i> | 2. <i>Monk's Tale</i> |
| 3. <i>Falls of Princes</i> | 4. <i>Gorboduc</i> |

12- The earliest English dramas were acted by

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|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. amateurs in the city center | 2. members of clergy in the church |
| 3. mature actors in the theater | 4. schoolboys at school |

13- Much of the satire of the 16th century is directed against the superficiality and treachery of theatmosphere. "A thousand hopes, but all nothing", wailed Lylly " a hundred promises, but yet nothing".

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|------------|----------|---------|---------------|
| 1. country | 2. court | 3. city | 4. university |
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14- The so-calledintroduced by Surrey and perfected by Shakespeare, is structurally three quatrains and a couplet, rhyming abab cdcd efef gg.

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| 1. Italian Sonnet | 2. Troilus Stanza |
| 3. English Sonnet | 4. Poulter's Measure |

15- is a pattern that has become habitual and arouses certain expectations in the reader.

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| 1. A literary convention | 2. An Allegory |
| 3. A closet drama | 4. A chronicle play |

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16-were dialogues between shepherds in which a poetic contest was staged, or there was serious, satirical comment on abuses in the great world concealed in the disguise of the homely local concerns of country folks.

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| 1. Pastoral elegies | 2. Complain poems |
| 3. Pastoral eclogues | 4. Mythological poems |

17-The Elizabethan sonnet is based on the convention established byin which the poet complains of his lady's coldness and he describes the contrary states of feeling, the lover experiences.

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|----------|-------------|--------------|----------|
| 1. Dante | 2. Petrarch | 3. Boccaccio | 4. Plato |
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18-Sir Philip Sidney's pastoral romance which is considered as the most important original work of English prose fiction before the 18th century is

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| 1. <i>The Defense of Poesy</i> | 2. <i>Arcadia</i> |
| 3. <i>Astrophel and Stella</i> | 4. <i>Poems</i> |

19-Sidney's *The Defense of Poesy* was written in answer to

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| 1. <i>Surrey's Lyrics</i> | 2. <i>Shakespeare's Sonnets</i> |
| 3. <i>Spenser's Shepherdes Calendar</i> | 4. <i>Stephen Gosson's The School of Abuse</i> |

20-..... was not only considered the greatest non-dramatic poet of English Renaissance, but also the "poet's poet". In some of his works he used archaic language out of respect to Chaucer.

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| 1. Edmond Spenser | 2. Sir Philip Sidney |
| 3. William Shakespeare | 4. Earl of Surrey |

21-*The Faerie Queene*, a, was a courtesy book full of adventures, marvels, dragons, witches, enchanted trees, giants, jousting knights and castles.

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|------------|------------------|------------------|-----------|
| 1. tragedy | 2. prose fiction | 3. romantic epic | 4. comedy |
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22-Structurally, Shakespeare's *King Lear* has two plots both of which are related to

1. love and suffering
2. the relationship between parents and children
3. witchcraft and magic
4. ghost and revenge

23-The porter in Shakespeare's *Macbeth* is a famous instance ofelement.

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| 1. ironical | 2. satirical | 3. tragic | 4. comic |
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24- *Cymbeline, The Winter's Tale, and The Tempest* are examples of

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|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. tragedy | 2. comedy |
| 3. chronicle play | 4. dramatic romance |

25-represents itself as a traveler's tale, told by a veteran mariner (who is also a philosopher) to a group of somewhat skeptical companions. It is divided into two books. The first book criticizes the corruption of European civil life.

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| 1. <i>Gulliver's Travels</i> | 2. <i>Utopia</i> |
| 3. <i>New Atlantis</i> | 4. <i>Looking Backward</i> |

26- In 17th century the military dictatorship lasted from 1649 to 1660, was established by under the name of Commonwealth.

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|--------------------|--------------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. Oliver Cromwell | 2. Queen Elizabeth | 3. James I | 4. Charles I |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------|--------------|

27-poets were the followers of John Donne (such as Herbert, Crashaw, Vaughan, Cowley) who tried to deepen the traditional lyric forms of love and devotion by stretching them to comprehend new and extreme intellectual energies.

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|-------------|-----------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. Cavalier | 2. Metaphysical | 3. Classic | 4. Modern |
|-------------|-----------------|------------|-----------|

28- During the Puritan rule, at mid 17th century, most of the theatres were closed and hardly anything was written for the stage. The revival of the English stage took place in

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. 1660 | 2. 1603 | 3. 1642 | 4. 1688 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|

29- John Donne's poetry, different from his predecessors, is written for the most part in, concentrated images which involve an element of dramatic contrast, strain, or intellectual difficulty.

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| 1. irony | 2. symbol | 3. metaphor | 4. conceit |
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30- John Donne's *Devotions upon Emergent Occasions* is a collection of

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| 1. his love sonnets | 2. his religious sonnets |
| 3. his preaches | 4. his private prayers and devotions |

31- The following lines are taken from Donne's

As virtuous men pass mildly away,
And whisper to their souls to go,
Whilst some of their sad friends do say
The breath goes now, and some say, No

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| 1. "The Good Morrow" | 2. "A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning" |
| 3. "Love's Alchemy" | 4. "The Canonization" |

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32- Ben Jonson's first great play wasin which Shakespeare acted a leading role. In this play the prevailing ruling passions of men are satirized.

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| 1. <i>Everyman in His Humor</i> | 2. <i>The Alchemist</i> |
| 3. <i>Sejanus</i> | 4. <i>Volpone</i> |

33- Ben Jonson's poem *On Inviting A Friend to Supper* is an imitation of

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|----------|-----------|--------------|----------|
| 1. Plato | 2. Horace | 3. Aristotle | 4. Dante |
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34- The following lines are taken from Ben Jonson's

Drink to me only with thine eyes,
And I will pledge with mine

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|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Song: To Celia</i> | 2. <i>The Vision of Delight</i> |
| 3. <i>To Penshurst</i> | 4. <i>On My First Son</i> |

35- John Donne is described as the poet of religious doubt, of strain, and anxiety whileis the poet of religious faith, submission, and acceptance.

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| 1. William Shakespeare | 2. Ben Jonson |
| 3. Henry Vaughan | 4. George Herbert |

36- Milton's pastoral elegy over the loss of a friend is

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| 1. <i>Samson Agonistes</i> | 2. <i>Lycidas</i> |
| 3. <i>Paradise Lost</i> | 4. <i>Paradise Regained</i> |

37- Milton's epic which deals with the whole life of mankind – war, love, religion, Hell, Heaven and the cosmos is

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|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. <i>Paradise Regained</i> | 2. <i>Paradise Lost</i> |
| 3. <i>L'Allegro</i> | 4. <i>Samson Agonistes</i> |

38- *Camus*, a(n)was written by John Milton at the invitation of a nearby noble family.

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| 1. elegy | 2. masque | 3. comedy | 4. satire |
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39- The Restoration of the monarchy meant, inevitably the restoration of the

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|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. established church | 2. reformists |
| 3. humanists | 4. nonconformists |

40- In the Restoration period people believed thatwould bring order, peace, freedom under law and a spirit of mildness back into the national life.

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| 1. Charles I | 2. Elizabeth I | 3. Charles II | 4. George I |
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41- During the Restoration period the party of the court, which supported the king came to be called

1. Tories 2. Whigs 3. Dissenters 4. Opponents

42- The deduced the existence of a Supreme Being or First Cause from the existence of the universe: a creature presupposes a Creator.

1. Catholics 2. Puritans 3. Deists 4. Atheists

43- The great religion revival known as was led by John Wesley and other Oxford graduates. They took their gospel to the common people, preaching the necessity of a conviction of sin and of conversion.

1. Sentimentalism 2. Methodism 3. Classicism 4. Romanticism

44- can be described as a reaction against the intricacy, obscurity, and boldness of European literature of late Renaissance in favor of greater simplicity, clarity, restraint and good sense.

1. Neoclassicism 2. Romanticism 3. Symbolism 4. Modernism

45- 18th century poets, particularly Augustans, by the word "nature" meant

1. imaginative nature
2. wild nature
3. the external and outside nature rather than human nature
4. universal, permanent and representative elements in human experience

46- defined wit as "a propriety of thoughts and words".

1. Pope 2. Johnson 3. Dryden 4. Swift

47- The dominant poetic genre in Restoration period and 18th century was.....

1. sonnet 2. heroic couplet 3. lyric 4. elegy

48- The theme of most Restoration plays was in the hearts of impossibly valorous heroes and impossibly high-minded and attractive ladies.

1. love and hate 2. the conflict between love and honor
3. deep friendship 4. hidden joy

49- Horace Walpole's *Castle of Otranto* and William Beckford's *Vathek* are considered asworks of art.

1. comic 2. tragic 3. gothic 4. heroic

50- Richardson's *Pamela* or *Virtue Rewarded* is a(n) novel, written in a series of letters.

1. realistic 2. symbolic 3. epistolary 4. imaginative